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small-pox, and he had been constantly exposed to the contagion. 28th appearance of coming forward, but as the small-pox was in the house, for the greater security infected the other arm. Dec. 1st, the first arm coming on well, no appearance on the second. 4th, Both pustules coming on well. 8th The fine appearance continues. 12th Cicatrices formed on both arms. He appears to have completely escaped the small-pox, although continually exposed to infection from his sister.

Oct. 14th J. M. inoculated. 17th The arm looks well. 21st Fine infection taken from his arm. An eruption came out, on the 11th day after inoculation somewhat like small-pox, but the pustules did not regularly fill, but went speedily off within seven days, and re-appeared two or three times afterwards. This was probably the chicken-pox. Nov. 3d The arm not fully healed, as during the eruption, the progress of vaccination appeared suspended.

I could select many other articles from the journal, but I forbear to intrude farther on the pages of the Magazine. My design is to excite close attention to the subject, especially among those not of the profession, and also to point out some necessary cautions to be observed in the practice, if any should undertake to volunteer as I have done in the service. I especially caution against undertaking to vaccinate without resolving minutely and regularly to inspect in the progress.

NO PHYSICIAN.

To the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine.

HAVING lately purchased a Barometer, which is partly of a new construction, I beg for the assistance of some of your philosophical correspondents, to enable me to understand the principle on which it is formed. At bottom the mercury appears to be contained in a leathern bag, which is enclosed in a wooden case. The bag with the mercury contained in it, is acted on at pleasure, at its lowest extremity, by a screw and button attached to it. As I screw the button upwards the mercury is compressed within the bag, and is, of course, forced up in the tube of the barometer, so as at length to fill it to the very top. Thus the instrument is rendered very portable; and in so far as convenience for carriage is concerned, this construction is undoubtedly a great improvement. Barometers of this form have, I find, been several years in use; but it has not happened that I have attended to their construction until lately. And I am not perfectly clear that I understand it. I wish to know in what way the weight of the atmosphere acts on the mercury, in instruments of this form. Does it act externally on the leathern bag which contains that fluid? and if so, how does it happen that the intervention of the leather does not, in some degree, obstruct the motion of the mercury in the tube? And is there really no such obstruction? Does the Mercury in these barometers move as easily, is it as obedient to the changes in the atmosphere, as in barometers in the ordinary form?

I wish also to be informed if the bag be really of leather, and nothing else? Leather of a particular sort, is, I know, used as a strainer for mercury; and therefore I am led to think that here, there may be some other substance in addition to the leather, within which the mercury is contained; or that the leather is prepared in some particular way.

I am anxious also to know the exact height at which the mercury stands in the tube, for any given day. Supposing that the graduation in my barometer is inaccurate; that the inches on the scale are placed too high or too low, (and I suspect some such inaccuracy in the glass which I have purchased,) I wish to be informed, by what mode of measurement, I shall be able to correct this mistake. The common rule to measure from the surface of the fluid in which the barometrical tube is plunged, is not at least of obvious application here—for I cannot determine where that surface is

I shall be very happy to have from some of your intelligent correspondents, a full illustration of this subject. The new construction above mentioned is clearly an improvement, where the instrument is to be often moved and carried from place to place, but when I think of the obstruction which I apprehend to the motion of the mercury, and the liability of the leather containing it to burst or to decay, I fear we incur a disadvantage much greater than any advantage which can possibly accrue. The *wheel barometer* offers some advantages peculiar to itself—there is a very extensive scale, by which to mark the changes of the air, and the instrument is a handsome object against a wall, but every one knows that the construction has superior disadvantages attending it. How far this is the case with the barometer described above, I beg to know through the medium of your excellent publication. INQUIRER.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF THE MEANS USED AFTER THE TREATY OF GREENEVILLE IN 1785, TO PROMOTE THE CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS, IN SOME PARTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

[*Continued from page* 458, *vol.* 7.]

THE reports in 1804 were no less favourable. The disposition to improvement continued to prevail: several of the Indians, who had considerable quantities of corn for sale, expressed the satisfaction they felt in seeing the fruits of their own industry, and frequently observed, that although, when in the practice of drinking whiskey, they could hardly clothe themselves, industry was now found to have increased their substance. The increase of grain and building induced the erection of grist-mill and a saw-mill at *Tunessassa,* both of which commenced their operations in this year, much to the gratification of the Indians, in seeing their grain reduced to meal so much easier and quicker than in their wooden mortars. One of them, on seeing some wheat of his own raising, ground and bolted, exultingly exclaimed, " I think this will make Indians see day light."

So far the progress of this benevolent work, under the direction of the Philadelphia committee, has been traced from their report to their constituents in April 1805. But there is unquestionable authority for believing that its labours continue unremitted, and with still increasing success.

A respectable citizen of Philadelphia, who was one of the deputation from the committee in 1806, has favoured a correspondent with information, which cannot be conveyed more intelligently than in his own words. He says,

" Agreeably to thy request, I shall attempt to furnish some account from my notes, kept on a late visit to the Seneca Indians, residing near the Alleganey and Cataragues rivers. In the 7th month 1806, three of the committee having charge of Indian concerns, were appointed to pay the said Indians a visit, in order to see what improvement they had made since our last in 1803, as well as to promote the object of the con-